

additional fee required for the extension, and credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account 06-1205.

Amendment

The Examiner is respectfully requested to amend the above-identified application as follows.

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 1, line 18 and ending at page 2, line 3 with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

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--Printing apparatuses such as a printer, a copying machine, and a facsimile apparatus are so constructed as to print an image composed of dot patterns on a printing medium such as a paper sheet or thin plastic plate on the basis of image information.

B1 Printing apparatuses like this can be classified, based on the type of printing system, into an inkjet system, a wire dot system, a thermal system, and a laser beam system. The inkjet system (inkjet printing apparatus) prints an image by discharging ink (printing solution) droplets from discharge orifices in a printhead and depositing the ink droplets on a printing medium.--

⌈ Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 2, line 4 and ending at line 13 with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached. ⌋

B1  
cont.

--Recently, a large number of printing apparatuses have been used, wherein high-speed printing, high resolution, high image quality and low noise are required. The above inkjet printing apparatus is an example of a printing apparatus meeting these requirements. This inkjet printing apparatus prints an image by discharging ink from a printhead, so noncontact printing is possible. Hence, the inkjet printing apparatus can form stable printed images on a wide variety of printing media.--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 2, line 19 and ending at line 25 with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

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B2

--However, an inkjet printing apparatus requires stable discharge of ink because the apparatus prints an image by discharging ink from a printhead. That is, the printhead of an inkjet printing apparatus must have stable performance with respect to durability, environment, printhead temperature, number of simultaneously discharged ink droplets, and the like.--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 7, line 1 and ending at line 3 with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

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--A printing apparatus according to the present invention, for achieving the above object, has the following arrangement.--

B3  
[ Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 7, line 4 and ending at line 16 with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached. ]

--A printing apparatus for performing printing by using a printhead having a plurality of printing elements comprises discriminating means for discriminating the number of simultaneously driven printing elements of the plurality of printing elements when printing data is printed, and control means for controlling a driving pulse to be applied to printing elements used in the printing of the printing data, on the basis of a fundamental pulse width. The fundamental pulse width is variable and is determined on the basis of driving conditions of the printhead and the number of simultaneously driven printing elements discriminated by the discriminating means.--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 7, line 21 and ending at page 8, line 14 with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

*BA  
cont.*

--Preferably, the control means comprises storage means for storing a first

management table for managing the correspondence of the driving conditions with the fundamental pulse width, and a second management table for managing the correspondence of the fundamental pulse width with a change amount of the fundamental pulse width based on the number of simultaneously driven printing elements; first determining means for determining a fundamental pulse width corresponding to the driving conditions by referring to the first management table; and second determining means for determining a change amount of the fundamental pulse width, which corresponds to the number of simultaneously driven printing elements, by referring to the second management table, and changes the fundamental pulse width determined by the first determining means by the change amount determined by the second determining means to generate a driving pulse to be applied to printing elements used in the printing of the printing data.--

Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 8, line 21 and ending at page 9, line 2 with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

B5

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--Preferably, the control means comprises storage means for storing a third management table for managing the correspondence of rise time and fall time of the heat pulse, the driving conditions, and the fundamental pulse width, and controls a pulse width of the driving pulse corresponding to the number of simultaneously driven printing elements and the driving conditions by referring to the third management table.--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 10, line 3 and ending at line 11 with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

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B6

--Preferably, if the number of simultaneously driven printing elements for use in predischARGE of the printhead is limited, the control means makes a pulse width of a driving pulse applied to printing elements used in the predischARGE larger than a pulse width of a driving pulse applied to printing elements for use in printing, which uses an equal or larger number of printing elements than the number of simultaneously driven printing elements used in predischARGE.--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 11, line 25 and ending at page 12, line 12 with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

31  
~~--A computer-readable memory storing program codes for control of a~~  
printing apparatus for performing printing by using a printhead having a plurality of  
printing elements comprises a program code of the discrimination step of discriminating  
the number of simultaneously driven printing elements of the plurality of printing elements  
when printing data is printed, and a program code of the control step of controlling a  
driving pulse to be applied to the printing elements used in the printing of the printing data,  
on the basis of the number of simultaneously driven printing elements discriminated in the  
discrimination step and a fundamental pulse width determined on the basis of driving  
conditions of the printhead.--

Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 30, line 3 and ending at line  
12 with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph,  
showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

54  
--The power supply unit E0015 supplies head power (VH) E1039, motor  
power (VM) E1040, and logic power (VDD) E1041. A head power ON signal (VHON)  
E1022 and a motor power ON signal (VMOM) E1023 from the ASIC E1006 are input to  
the power supply unit E0015 to control ON/OFF of the head power E1039 and the motor  
power E1040, respectively. The logic power (VDD) E1041 supplied from the power  
supply unit E0015 is subjected to voltage transformation where necessary and supplied to  
individual units inside and outside the main PCB E0014.--

Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 41, line 24 and ending at page 42, line 5 with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

B9  
--Common ink discharge is performed by ANDing printing data and a heat pulse. Printing data determines the presence/absence of printing. A heat pulse involves the control of discharge energy. Also, driving all dischargeable nozzles at the same time excessively increases the required electric power, generated heat amount, and ink supply amount. Therefore, discharge nozzles are usually separately driven.--

Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 49, line 19 and ending at page 50, line 8 with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

B10  
--In step S101, a heater rank and TrON rank serving as the printhead characteristics, and environmental temperature are detected. In step S102, on the basis of the detected heater rank, TrON rank, and environmental temperature, a driving pulse No. is determined by referring to the table shown in Fig. 18. In step S103, a fundamental pulse width corresponding to the determined driving pulse No. is determined by referring to the table shown in Fig. 19. In step S104, the number of simultaneous ink discharging nozzles of the printhead to be processed is discriminated. In step S105, a modulation amount of the fundamental pulse width, which corresponds to the discriminated number of

B10  
B11

simultaneous ink discharging nozzles, is determined by referring to the table shown in Fig. 20, and the fundamental pulse width is modulated by this modulation amount to generate a driving pulse.--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 50, line 9 and ending at line 13 with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

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B11

--Note that the above processing is realized by the aforementioned main PCB (E0014) shown in Fig. 8 by controlling the individual components shown in Fig. 21 by referring to the driving pulse width tables shown in Figs. 18 to 20.--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 51, line 4 and ending at line 11 with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

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B12

--In the first embodiment, to improve both the discharge stability and the heater durability, a reduction in the input energy to the heater caused by the voltage drop due to the number of simultaneous ink discharging nozzles is compensated for by the pulse width. However, this first embodiment is similarly applicable to a case in which a short pulse for holding the temperature, not for discharging ink, is input.--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 51, line 25 and ending at page 52, line 25 with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

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313  
--In this apparatus, three numbers of simultaneous ink discharging nozzles exist: the number S1 of simultaneous ink discharging nozzles for a printhead 2002, the number S2 of simultaneous ink discharging nozzles for a printhead 2003, and the total number S3 (=S1 + S2) of simultaneous ink discharging nozzles. Particularly, a voltage drop with respect to the printhead 2002 is affected by the resistances of C-11 and C-12, the number S1 of simultaneous ink discharging nozzles, the resistance of a current smoothing portion, and the total number S3 of simultaneous ink discharging nozzles. Driving pulse width control taking account of all these factors is complicated. Therefore, the resistance value of the current smoothing portion is designed to be low, and the number of simultaneous ink discharging nozzles of each power supply system is counted assuming that the degree of a voltage drop (by the resistances of C-11 and C-12 and the number S1 of simultaneous ink discharging nozzles) primarily caused by a pulse current is large. In this manner, a driving pulse width for compensating for voltage drops in the lines C-11 and C-12 caused by simultaneous discharge is determined. If the two power supply systems are different in, e.g., head driving voltage, number of nozzles, discharge amount, or driving pulse width, preparing different driving pulse width tables for these systems makes the present invention adaptable.--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 53, line 19 and ending at page 54, line 3 with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

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24 --The average number of simultaneous ink discharging nozzles presumably has a certain upper limit when limitations on an ink deposition amount with respect to a printing medium or division of a printing pass is taken into consideration. That is, although the number of simultaneous ink discharging nozzles may exceed this upper limit in certain instances, the average number of simultaneous ink discharging nozzles is not so large. Hence, voltage drops are suppressed to be low by capacitor components, and driving is performed by an excess driving pulse width.--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 55, line 22 and ending at page 58, line 1 with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

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B15 --When the voltage drop changes depending on the number of simultaneous ink discharging nozzles for each printing mode such as the number of passes or the number of colors used, the optimal driving pulse width must preferably be changed for each printing mode. In the table system (Fig. 20) for setting the pulse width itself for pulse width correction for compensating for the voltage drop by the number of simultaneous ink discharging nozzles for the driving pulse No. determined by the heater rank and TrON rank

315  
cont.

of the printhead and the environmental temperature, the table shown in Fig. 20 must be prepared for each printing mode to increase the table capacity. In Fig. 20, the number of driving pulses is 16, and the number of ranks of the number of simultaneous ink discharging nozzles is 4. If the number of printhead chips increases to increase the number of simultaneous ink discharging nozzles, this increases the number of ranks of the simultaneous ink discharging nozzles. The capacity of the table for each printing mode inevitably increases. To solve this problem, the table configuration in Fig. 27 is employed in place of the table configuration in Fig. 20 in which the pulse width is directly designated. The table in Fig. 27 stores each simultaneous ink discharging pulse No. in the form of an index No. representing the table contents as a combination of the driving pulse No. and the number of simultaneous ink discharging nozzles. In addition, another table is prepared to store the relationship between the simultaneous ink discharging pulse No. and the P2 set value for setting the fall time of the pulse width. More specifically, only one table (Fig. 27) representing the driving pulse No. and the number of simultaneous ink discharge nozzles is prepared, while the table (Fig. 38) representing the relationship between the simultaneous ink discharging pulse No. and the P2 set value is prepared for each printing mode. The optimal pulse width can be set for each printing mode without increasing the table capacity. In this case, since the simultaneous ink discharging pulse No. is merely an index No. for determining the P2 set value, the correlation between the No. value and the pulse width is not always required. All "0"s are assigned to the discharge range of 0 to 7 as the number of simultaneous ink discharge nozzles for the driving pulse Nos. 1 to 4 in Fig. 2-7. Assume that the same pulse width must be set in a printing mode

B/S  
Pencil

A, and that different pulse widths must be set for the driving pulse Nos. 1 and 2 and the driving pulse Nos. 3 and 4 in a printing mode B. Using a driving pulse No. and a simultaneous ink discharging pulse No. (No. 20 in this case) not used in the table of simultaneous ink discharging pulse Nos., a table having the contents shown in Fig. 39 is prepared. The table representing the relationship between the simultaneous ink discharging pulse No. and the P2 set value for each mode is replaced with a table shown in Fig. 40, thereby allowing optimal control for each printing mode without increasing the table contents any more than necessary.--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 59, line 19 and ending at page 60, line 14 with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

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b16

--As a representative arrangement or principle, it is preferable to use the basic principle disclosed in, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 4,723,129 or 4,740,796. This system is applicable to both a so-called on-demand apparatus and continuous apparatus. The system is particularly effective in an on-demand apparatus because at least one driving signal which corresponds to printing information and which gives a rapid temperature rise exceeding nucleate boiling is applied to an electrothermal transducer which corresponds to a sheet or channel holding a liquid (ink), thereby causing this electrothermal transducer to generate thermal energy and cause film boiling on the thermal action surface of a printhead, and consequently a bubble can be formed in the liquid (ink) in one-to-one

316  
correct

correspondence with the driving signal. By growth and shrinkage of this bubble, the liquid (ink) is discharged from a discharge orifice to form at least one droplet. This driving signal is more preferably a pulse signal because growth and shrinkage of a bubble are instantaneously appropriately performed, so discharge of the liquid (ink) having high response is achieved.--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 60, line 15 and ending at line 20 with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

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B17

--This pulse driving signal is preferably a signal described in U.S. Patent No. 4,463,359 or 4,345,262. Note that superior printing can be performed by the use of conditions described in U.S. Patent No. 4,313,124 which is the invention concerning the rate of temperature rise on the thermal action surface.--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 60, line 21 and ending at page 61, line 9 with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

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B18

--The arrangement of a printhead can be the combination (a linear liquid channel or a right-angle liquid channel) of the discharge orifices, liquid channels, and electrothermal transducers disclosed in the specifications described above. The present

BTS  
cancel

invention also includes arrangements using U.S. Patent Nos. 4,558,333 and 4,459,600 in each of which the thermal action surface is placed in a bent region. Additionally, it is possible to use an arrangement based on Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 59-123670 in which a common slot is used as a discharge portion of a plurality of electrothermal transducers or Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 59-138461 in which an opening for absorbing the pressure wave of thermal energy is opposed to a discharge portion.--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 62, line 9 and ending at line 15 with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

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B19

--A recording mode of the printing apparatus is not restricted to a printing mode using only a main color such as black. That is, the apparatus can have a composite color mode using different colors and a full color mode using mixed colors, regardless of whether a printhead is an integrated head or the combination of a plurality of heads.--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 63, line 1 and ending at line 18 with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

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B20

--Additionally, to positively prevent a temperature rise due to thermal energy, by positively using this temperature rise as energy of the state change from the

B20  
cancel

solid state to the liquid state of ink, or to prevent evaporation of ink, ink which solidifies when left to stand and liquefies when heated can be used. That is, the present invention is applicable to any ink which liquefies only when thermal energy is applied, such as ink which liquefies when applied with thermal energy corresponding to a printing signal and is discharged as liquid ink, or ink which already starts to solidify when arriving at a printing medium. As described in Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 54-56847 or 60-71260, this type of ink can be held as a liquid or solid in a recess or through-hole in a porous sheet and opposed to an electrothermal transducer in this state. In the present invention, executing the aforementioned film boiling scheme is most effective for each ink described above.--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 64, line 6 and ending at line 12 with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

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B21

--Further, the object of the present invention can also be achieved by providing a storage medium storing program codes of software for performing the aforesaid functions, according to the embodiments, in a system or an apparatus, reading the program codes with a computer (or a CPU or MPU) of the system or apparatus from the storage medium, and then executing the program codes.--

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Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 64, line 22 and ending at page 65, line 3 with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

b22  
--Furthermore, besides the aforesaid functions according to the above embodiments being realized by executing the program codes which are read out by a computer, the present invention also includes a case where an OS (Operating System) or the like running on the computer performs all or a part of actual processings in accordance with designations by the program codes and realizes the functions according to the above embodiments.--

Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 65, line 18 and ending at line 23 with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

B23  
--As a wide variety of different embodiments of the present invention can be made without departing from the spirit and scope thereof, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the specific embodiments thereof except as defined in the appended claims.--